Amnsements.

AMBERG BEBATRE-Hasenmun's Teechter. 8.15-Porise ACADEMY-2-8-The Clemences Case. BROADWAY TREATRE-2-8-The Lion Tamer. BIJOU THEATRE-2-8:15-A Night at the Circ CASING-2-8:15-Uncle Celestin.

CHICKERING HALL-2:30-Recital.
COLUMBUS THEATRF-2-8:15-Shenandoub DALY'S THEATRE-11-Lecture. 2-8:15-The Forester EDEN MUSEE-Wax Tableaus

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE-2-8-Blue Jean ORAND OPERA HOUSE-2-8-15-Eight Beils.
GARDEN THEATRE-2-8-Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-2-8-The Last of the Hoger HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-2-8:15-Men and Women. HERRMANN'S THEATRE-2-8:15-Glorana. HOYT'S NADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2-8 30-1 to Chinatown. KOSTER & BIAL'S-2-8-Vaudeville.

LENOX LYCEUM-12 m to 10 p. m.-Food By LYCEUM THEATRE-2-8:15-Mercy Gotham. MADISON SOUARE GARDEN-2-8-Circus. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-8-Martha. MUSIC HALL-8:15-Instrumental Concert.

NEW PARK THEATRE-2-8:15-Our Grab Bag. NIBLO'S GARDEN-2-8-Evangeline.
PALMER'S THEATRE-2-8:15-Col. Carter of Carter

POLO GROUNDS-3:30-Baseball PROCTOR'S THEATRE-2-8:15-The English Rose. STANDARD THEATRE-2-8:15-Incog. STAR THEATRE-2-8:15-For Money. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE & Vaudeville.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE-2-8:15-Geoffrey Middle

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Advertisements for publication in The Tribune and orders for regular delivery of the daily paper will be received at the following branch offices in New York, at regular office lates:

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New-York Daily Tribane

FOUNDED BY HORACE SREELEY

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1892.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-In the House of Commons Mr. Balfour refused to say when the general election would be held. = Prince Bismarck's birthday was celebrated throughout Germany; he is seventy-seven years old. === The lower house of the Prussian Diet passed the Guelph Fund bill. === Dispatches rere received telling of a recent revolt of the Chins, a tribe of Upper Burmah, against British rule, == It was depled that affarchy prevails in the Brazilian State of Rio Grande do Sul.

Congress.-Both branches in session. == ate: The Indian Appropriation bill was debated: Senator Morgan asked that the consideration of his silver resolution be postponed. ____ House: Debate on the Wool bill was continued.

Domestic .- Destructive storms swept over several Western States, killing and injuring many people. = Ex-Speaker Reed spoke at Woonsocket and Governor McKinley at Pawtucket on the political issues in Rhode Island. State Senate passed the Cohoes Inspector bill which is opposed by Edward Murphy, ir.; several Democrats voted for it; the Assembly was abruptly adjourned to prevent the passage of the Albany The Senate passed the bill to repeal the Central Park Speedway law. === Four men were killed at Bessemer, Ala., by an explosion in a dynamite factory.

City and Suburban .- The Grand Jury made a strong presentment against the police department. === The New-York and New-York East Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church continued their sessions. ___ Charles Stewart Smith gave an account of a recent trip to Mexico and the Pacific Coast == Stocks were weak on breaks in special issues and foreign selling, a small gold engagement belping to cause depression.

Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair, followed by cloudiness, possibly with light showers; warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 53 degrees; lowest, 37; average, 45 1-8.

Now that the Senate has done its duty in voting to repeal the Speedway Act, the Assembly ought not to linger far behind. The facts and the situation are well understood. No more arguments should be required. Still if it is necessary, the committee appointed a week ago will take further active steps to let the Assembly know the state of public feeling on the subject in this city. But we hardly think this will be found necessary, the author of the law (Senator Plunkitt) having squarely repudiated it. The sooner final action is had the better.

On the twelfth page of this issue will be found an interview with Mr. Charles Stewart Smith, president of the Chamber of Commerce, who was a member of the party that recently accompanied Mr. Carnegie in a journey to Mexico, along the Pacific Coast and thence homeward across the continent. Mr. Smith is an experienced traveller and a keen-eyed observer. He has the faculty, moreover, of describing his experiences in a bright and telling way, as every reader of his interesting observations will bear witness.

The Grand Jury made two important presentments yesterday. Dr. Parkhurst has good reason to be satisfied with the first one, which, without referring to him or his society, substantially indorses all of his recent allegations regarding the failure of the police to suppress gambling and disorderly houses and to put a stop to violations of the Excise law. This presentment virtually asserts that the police are paid for their lax administration. It is unfortunate that sufficient evidence was not procurable to bring home this charge to individuals and to justify the finding of indictments The second presentment condemns the socalled Spy Act and "personal" advertisements and bears down hard upon the clerk of the Tombs Police Court for giving notice to a gambling-house-keeper of an intended raid. The Grand Jury has done a good piece of work. establish the guilt of the men pointed at by advantage in the minority. In 1882 the Demthese findings.

In the regular course of business delegates chosen yesterday by both of the Methodist Poughkeepsie. The disposition of the con- to make a record so wholesome, so fruitful, so ference to go to the bottom of the matter is to be commended. Four General Conference dele-

MR. REID'S RETURN.

To-day or to-morrow the country welcomes ing features. Honest electors who helped by back Mr. Whitelaw Reid, soon to be relieved their votes to make the Legislature Democratic of responsibility as Minister to France. He comes crowned with honors, because he has days. done much for his country. To say this has seemed proper to his most distinguished French antagonists in diplomacy; it has seemed proper and to him highly creditable.

This work has been done, not because he President did not select the right man for the Maynard is entitled to a reply. place. Some said that the appointment muz- Nor is Judge Maynard the only person who

ministration of President Harrison without Because of them he sits upon a bench which urging beneficent and in opposing harmful court will be distrusted and despised. It bewere striving to serve their country abroad. know what their conclusion is. Yet THE TRIBUNE has never in any way urged the renomination of President Harrison, cor- Maynard's colleagues in the Court of Appeals. dially as it admires the man and approves his In our opinion it is a duty which they cannot course; for it has believed that the people postpone or evade with justice to themselves were abundantly able to judge his Administra- or to the State. The people know that their tion fairly, and that the Republican party had highest bench has been infected. They want precise adaptation of the means to the end. wisdom enough when the time should come to to know, and they are entitled to know, how select the right candidate for the contest of far the infection extends. 1892. It is honorable to the President that no effort has been made, to the knowledge of THE TRIBUNE, to induce Republican journals to forestall the action of the convention, nor would such an effort have seemed desirable to this journal had it been suggested.

The whole world knows that this country is more prosperous at home and more honored abroad than it was when President Harrison was elected. The Republican party is more united, more profoundly convinced of the just ness of its cause, and more powerful. The great reverse which it met in 1890 has only served to display more clearly than ever the courage, fidelity and zeal of Republicans, and the radical and irreconcilable division of their opponents. No man can give a reason why Mr. Cleveland, who is by many considered the strongest candidate the Democrats can noninate, has a better chance of success to-day than he had four years ago. At foreign courts and at home much has been done to demonstrate the worthiness of the Republican party for trust, and its fitness for power. Whatever the coming National Convention may decide, the present Administration, its executive officers at home and its representatives abroad. have done what they could to make it easier to elect any Republican, because "he serves his party best who serves his country best."

THE DEADLOCK AT ALBANY. In 1882 the Democrats signalized their return to power in the Legislature at Albany by engaging in a vulgar quarrel over the distribution of patronage. So fierce was this quarrel, so implacable were the imposing Democratic factions, that five weeks of the session had passed before a Speaker of the Assembly was elected. No such scandalous exhibition of partisan greed at the expense of the public business had ever been seen. On one side were the representatives of Tammany Hall, who were numerous enough to hold the balance of power, and on the other stood what were known as the Tilden Democrats. The Legislature was called to order on the 3d of January, but Mr. Patterson was not chosen Speaker until the 2d of February, while the deadlock was prolonged two weeks more in the effort to fill the minor offices within the gift of the As-

sembly. The disgraceful conduct of this Democratic Legislature of 1882 is now being repeated on a smaller scale by the Democratic Legislature of 1892. Another deadlock is on, and again the moving cause is not the public welfare, but mean and narrow partisanship. Boss Murphy of Troy and Boss Manning of Albany are out and the consequence is that a number of important measures are delayed, including the Congressional Apportionment bill, the Excise bill, the Albany Water Commission bill, the Troy Commission bills, and the Cohoes bill in relation to inspectors of election. It goes without saying that the people would have reason to rejoice if all of this legislation should fail. If it does fail, however, the intelligent voters will understand that the result does not mean that the Democratic majority is opposed to the infamous Excise bill and the other jobs which are now tied up; it merely signifies

thing for themselves and nothing for the party. It is amazing that Democracy's representatives at Albany no sooner find themselves in the majority than they proceed to convince Let us hope that its successor will be able to sagacious observers that they appear to better

that the bosses at the front at present are so

grasping and short-sighted as to care every

many years. Did they demonstrate that they had profited by their long banishment to the In a letter carefully timed to appear at the to the General Conference would have been rear? They demonstrated precisely the reverse by organizing the deadlock to which we bodies now in session in this city and Brook- have referred, and by their recklessness and an apparently reluctant consent to the use of lyn. In the New-York Conference, however, inefficiency after it was broken. So it is this the investigation of the scandal growing out time. The present Legislature is the first in of the anonymous letters has delayed the per- which the Democrats have held the reins in formance of this duty. A second letter, it appears, has been in circulation, and is of a more thought that they would have constantly aimed serious character than the one emanating from from the beginning to the end of the session public-spirited, as to convince candid men. whatever their politics, that current Democracy gates were elected in Brooklyn by the New- in this State was trustworthy. But what is the York East Conference, Dr. Buckley, of "The fact? The fact is that this session has been a Christian Advocate," heading the delegation. notoriously had one. Seat-stealing, a revolting Liquor bill, a gerrymander, outrageous raids upon cities, a spoils deadlock-such are its lead

TO THE COURT OF APPEALS.

When Judge Maynard determined to make to men of other countries who have watched a statement in his own defence he determined and weighed his work; it has seemed proper also that he would address it to his fellow to manly and honorable opponents and rivals Judges of the Court of Appeals, because they in this country. THE TRIBUNE may therefore constituted, in his opinion, "the only body say without fair criticism or challenge that his which could with any propriety expect a state work abroad has been useful to his country, ment" from him concerning his conduct in the contested-election cases. This was not the opinion of the people, who thought that Judge was a partisan, though he is an earnest Re- Maynard might properly apply to them for a publican; not because he was a journalist, hearing; and probably it was not his own real. though his place in journalism is recognized; unofficial opinion, either, for he directed his but because he was the right man for the work, associate, Mr. Delos McCurdy, to present the and the President intrusted the tools to one statement in full to the newspapers at the who could handle them. There are some news- earliest possible moment. But let that pass papers which censured this selection, assum- It was to his colleagues on the bench that the ing that it was made without concern for the defence was formally addressed, and we think public welfare. Nobody now says that the that from his colleagues on the bench Judge

zled and crippled a great journal, as if THE has a right to expect that an answer will be TRIBUNE must be tongue-tied with gratitude sent to his letter. Citizens of this State have because it was deprived for years of Mr. Reid's generally made up their minds about him, and guidance. It is only a day or two since a Con- they are exceedingly desirous of knowing in gressional committee was listening to disclos- what light he is regarded by his fellow-Judges. ures about one of the Executive Departments | This is not idle curiosity. The record convicts which THE TRIBUNE had reason to consider him of acts which, in the opinion of the ablest trustworthy, but which a witness thought The and most eminent lawyers in the State, con-TRIBUNE should not have printed because Mr. stitute an outrageous crime, and that opinion Reid was serving his country at Paris. Those has been adopted by the people. The verdict do not know him who imagine that, had it has been made up and there is no appeal. By been his to decide, he would not have cared his own avowal he rejoices in the commission more for the good of his country than for any of those acts. He does not plead a misconception of facts, an error of judgment or an to celebrate the deliverance of Patrick Gleason unreasoning impulse. He is entirely satisfied out of the hands of the Philistines. A jury of said that The Tribune has criticised the Ad- with his acts and is ready to repeat them, his peers had acquitted him of the odious hesitation where it has seemed to be in error. has large power over the lives and fortunes gaged in dislocating the shoulder of Alfred It has often been commended, and heartily, of the inhabitants of this State. Inasmuch as because the work of the Administration has he has done nothing that he disapproves or reoften been worthy of hearty commendation. grets it must be assumed that the same mental verdict was awaited with deep solicitude. On Not since 1864 have there been three years processes and the same moral proclivities will the one side Mr. Nelson contended that his more honorable to the country in faithful and govern his judicial acts. So far, therefore, as shoulder might have been dislocated in a far efficient administration than the last three, or his standard of honor and justice prevails in more soave and felicitous manner; while on more fruitful in wise legislation. Alike in the Court of Appeals, the judgment of that the other side Mayor Gleason protested that measures, the legitimate influence of the Pres- comes, accordingly, a question of the deepest altogether beyond the reach of reasonable critident has been often felt, and the Administra- interest to every citizen whether or not his the Meat-Inspection bill and the Reciprocity not enough that they should individually or in clause of the Tariff, which have placed power- consultation arrive at a conclusion satisfactory the human intellect, the sophistries of the ful levers in the hands of diplomatists who to themseives. The people have a right to prosecution did not prevail. The jury found

We urge this view of their duty upon Judge

FALLEN FROM GRACE.

So, so, Ex-President Cleveland takes the stump in Rhode Island to-night. For what? He is not a brilliant orator; was never acfrom public appearances in that character; in police were instructed that everything short of from the political platform since his retirement from the Presidency that the party managers and local platform since his retirement every violent death a suicide. And so with

help them out have complained bitterly of his cannon and bells and the merry crash of glass lack of interest in their campaigns, and openly charged that his political conduct was governed by motives of pure selfishness. They said he never exhibited any interest in a political canvass except when his personal fortune were directly or indirectly concerned in the result. During the last campaign in this State he was prevailed upon to make a public appearance and one or two very brief speeches in behalf of his party because, as was said, he could not afford as a possible candidate for the Presidential nomination to let his rival, Sen ator Hill, get away with all the credit fo carrying the State. It was as a Presidential candidate that he exhibited himself and made his little speeches. He contributed nothing to the argument; said nothing that was either eloquent or original. He was simply on ex hibition. His audiences so understood it, and his manner indicated that he was himself thor-

oughly aware of it. But when the Democrats succeeded in elect ing their State ticket and Governor Hill followed up that success by stealing the Senate for them, Mr. Cleveland fell entirely into the background. Hill was at the top. At home and at Washington, indeed throughout the country, he was the Democratic hero of the hour. He was the man who had never been defeated; who "always got there"; no matter how, he "got there," and that was enough. There began to be Hill movements in all the States. Democrats who had been in favor of Cleveland began to say that after all it would editorial in "The New-York Heraid" of Sunday, be better to nominate a man who had the prestige of success than to run any risks with a candidate who had been once defeated. The Mugwumps were discouraged, and men like Henry Watterson, who had always been counted for Cleveland, but whose antipathies to Hill were too strong to accept him as the alternative, began casting about for a Western candidate, some "dark horse" in place of either. They said New-York was hopelessly divided and that it would be disastrous to take a candidate from this State. So Cleveland was by pretty general consent counted out. As between him and his rival Hill was out of sight ahead of him in the race, and Cleveland him-

self was despondent. This state of things continued till Hill imnelled by the madness which presages destruction, went South to whoop it up for himself. Concurrently the Bar Association of this city took up the Maynard charges which THE TRIBUNE's thorough exposure of the conspiracy left them no excuse for ignoring. The fraudulent Legislature began also to unfold and develop itself in a course of the most shameful legislation ever known, emphasized by such contempt for public opinion and arrogant disregard of the popular will as to alarm the more discreet of the party managers. The tide turned. More rapidly than he rose the ambitious, intriguing Senator fell.

science the ex-President seized the occasion of ocrats returned to power after an absence of his rival's departure on his hunt for delegates to venture with a show of modesty to the front. same moment with the first reports of his rival's progress through the South, he emitted his name as a candidate for the Presidential nomination. Modesty that seemed almost timidity glowed in every line, accentuating the contrast between his own and his rival's attitude. He was a man whom the office was seeking. Hill a man hunting for delegates. 'I cannot." he says, "bring myself to regard a candidacy for the place as something to be von by personal strife and active self-assertion." And he adds that his views "preclude the possibility of my leading and pushing a self-seeking canvass for the Presidential nomination even if I had a desire to be again a candidate." It was a very fine exhibition of shrinking modesty contrasted with the pushing and self-seeking then in progress down South. The letter was dated March 5 and appeared

must have a good many remorseful hours these March 15, a little more than a fortnight ago. During that time the Hill procession was developed into a political funeral, and the friends of Mr. Cleveland have become greatly encouraged. It seemed necessary, however, that he should appear in public and seem interested in the movement, even if he had to do a little pushing and self-seeking. Accordingly, "The World" newspaper, which has taken a contract to elect a Democratic President, and as a preliminary step to carry Rhode Island next week, called on Mr. Cleveland in its usual vociferous, double-leaded way to rise up and go to Rhode Island and make a speech to show that he was "in it." He rose up the next day, saying, that "upon the assurance that my attendance at the meeting on Saturday may be of service to my political friends I waive all other considerations and will be with you on that occasion." So he takes the stump for himself to-night. This was what Hill went to Mississippi for. What has become of the con-

> The Hardshell preacher hit this case when he described the people who believe in falling from grace: "They may be likened unto the eagle who soars and soars and soars until he's gone clear out of sight, and then, first thing you know, down he comes kerchunk, kerflummux, and you find him eating carrion by the

LONG ISLAND CITY AT ITS BEST. The loud timbrel was triumphantly sounded in Long Island City on Thursday afternoon, and still more triumphantly on Thursday night, charge of using unnecessary violence while enwas a delicate question to determine, and the it was a deft and elegant performance, and icism. The issue was closely drawn and it discrimination of the jury. To the credit of vive to the present time. that Mr. Nelson was hypercritical and censorious, that Mayor Gleason applied just exactly enough force to the execution of his task to accomplish it with neatness and dispatch, and that instead of blame for bungling he deserved praise and admiration for his dexterity and his

Not only the jury but also the populace took tide as abled in the court room burst into tuaultuous caccase the city blossomed with flags; the public schools were closed; a proression found itself in spontaneous motion; the murder would be condoned for the rest of the

and dear little children toddling in his wake,

recollection. The only melancholy reflection which the acquittal of Mayor Gleason suggests is this, that if he had been skilfully defended a year or two ago he would never have been convicted and sent to jail. It might easily have been proved in that case that when he grasped a refractory reporter and wiped up the floor with him he did so not only with the happiest combination of grace and facility but likewise in a singularly mild and unctuous manner. Ordinarily when a jury inspects a physical wreck it is inclined to reason that a considerable amount of force must have been required to produce the given result. But hereafter no ach suspicion will attach to the achievements of Mayor Gleason. It has been ascertained that he has a disease of the heart and that he slightest over-exertion would instantaneously kill him. So long, therefore, as he is byiously alive no charge of violence will hold. When arraigned for assault and battery-or manslaughter, in case his adversary is a weakling-he will merely arise in court and say, "I still live," and the indictment will be dismissed.

CRIME PUNISHED TOO LIGHTLY. Every public-spirited citizen, every friend of oder and the administration of the laws, should

March 27: WHAT ARE WE COMING TO! In refusing to admit Webster to ball after the disagreement of the jury Judge Andrews declared he ould not understand how any honest, intelligent juror

read and reflect upon the following excellent

ould favor acquittal on the evidence produced. "If eyer evidence warranted a verdict of murder in the first degree," said Recorder Smyth in an Italian nurder case tried before him, "the evidence in this ase did. It was a premeditated, deliberate murder. Yet the jury let the murderer off with imprisonment. When the jury acquitted Ramsey, tried for shooting his wife, Judge Martine used this significant language "Crimes of this sort are growing more numerou daily, and in my judgment the blame must be placed upon jurors who refuse to act upon the evidence and ravel outside of it to find excuses for crime.

There must be something radically wrong with fury trials of murder and shooting cases in this city when entiments like those we have quoted are volced by three judges within a fortnight.

"The jury-box has become a nursery for suc-

The present condition of affairs should excite the grave concern of every man who believes that quarrels should be settled peaceably and by appeals to the courts rather than by resort to the pistol and the knife. We are not now living relop itself in a course of the most shameful the pistol and the kine. We are not now living agistation ever known, emphasized by such contempt for public opinion and arrogant discrete to the popular will as to alarm the more discrete to the party managers. The tide arready arready arready arready than he rose the ambitious, intriguing Senator fell.

"Dropped from the zenith like a felling star."

With reviving hope and something like pre
"Brown and the kine. We are not now living in an age of barbarism, and there is no more pressing duty upon our courts and public officials than to see to it that the alarming outbreak of boston a man of more intellectual netlyty, whose mind is fresher and brighter than his. If he is to be mind is fresher and brighter than his. If he is to be for the existing deplorable state of things. If District-Attorney Nicoll will apply himself with the thing that a good forty years—as long as Moses was in the wilderness—would round.

staff of assistants, will insist that every one of out, if not the measure of my days, at least the them shall devote his time and talents to the a whole gen service of the public, which pays him liberally for his work, and not neglect that service to attend to private business, much more might be accomplished than has been done so far since Mr. Nicoll became District-Attorney. It is the general impression that Mr. Nicoll is too indulgent and easy-going with his assistants, that he does not keep them under sufficiently rigorous discipline, and that he allows them in too many cases to neglect the interests of the public in order that they may prosecute private business. Most of them are not specially hard-working men, and there is reason to fear that the District-Attorney himself does not give so many hours of energetic labor to the duties of his office as might be desirable. Certainly there is no as might be desirable. Certainly there is no necessity for an additional part of the Court of General Sessions until it is proved that the District-Attorney's office can keep busy at all proper times the existing parts of that court and the present judges. Only the other day the Court of General Sessions was obliged to adjourn at 1 o'clock because there were no cases ready for trial. It is advisable from every point of view that our District-Attorney should stay away from Albany, should devote himself zealously to the improvement of his office, and should get harder work and more intelligent work out of his as promising.—(Galveston News.

"The Rochester Herald," which thus far in its caree. necessity for an additional part of the Court of work and more intelligent work out of his assistants. The distrust in the community as to the efficiency of the office as it is now organized and managed gains ground daily.

It is a pleasure to note the zeal with which the Commissioners of Accounts are investigating the manners and methods of the Park Department. When they have discovered whether any of their clerks have bought a goat or sold a barrel of potatoes at regular market rates, they will probably summon Mr. Gallup, who will be able to give them much useful information about the causes of the demoralization in the Park police force and other points of administration which are of vital interest to the city. Perhaps he would like to say something about the management of the parks in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

Webster, the imprisoned slayer of Goodwin, has tried hard to be freed on bail. Failing in that he falls sick. If the sickness doesn't help him, he will still possess the customary resource of opportune insanity.

The formal report of the City Council's committee of Philadelphia on Bardsley's malfeasance is interesting, even at this late day, as a final summing up of a monumental piece of rascality. Even yet the losses to the city are not definitely determined, but the possible total is placed at over \$1,200,000. The committee after devoting much space to the part played by Postmaster General Wanamaker, in the investigation, and their conclusion, though of little real importance at this time, will be noted, perhaps, with satisfaction by all fair minded people. It is that nothing in the investigation has shown that Mr. Wanamaker had Nelson on a beautiful June day of 1891. It may dealings with Bardsley or any responsibility for the wrecking of the Keystone Bank. Nobody who followed the miserable story of Bardsley's unfaithfulness ever had the slightest reason for supposing that he had either, but it suited the purposes of mugwump malignity to besmirch the honored name of a foremost citizen and a blameless official, by imputing to him a connection with this thievery, without a shadow of foundation for it. The official report of the Philadelphia Council's committee would put a quietus to these ugly intion has been especially entitled to credit for fellow judges condemn or uphold him. It is was felt that everything depended upon the sinuations, if they had had vitality enough to sur-

> With the Excise bill defeated and the parkdriveway scheme knocked in the head, who shall say that public opinion is powerless, even against

Mr. Depew's fund of happy and striking illustrations and incidents is unfailing. He was in is happiest vein in the interview published in vesterday's Tribune when he described the detention of 25,000 people on the railway tracks be this view of the case, and plans were at once tween Yonkers and the Grand Central Station formed for expressing public approbation in an through the opening of the Fourth-ave, drawbridge to permit the a calf and a barrel of apples. Under the present arrangement such a thing is liable to happen any day. The rule of the greatest good of the greatest number is conspicuously absent here.

> It would have been money in the pockets of the Maynard "investigators" if they had followed the original programme and confined the farce to a single day. The further they go the more desperate their case becomes.

Mayor Boody frowns severely, but justly, upon the Mayor was borne along in triumph to his the Brooklyn Aldermen's plan of spending \$30,000 office, while the carping Nelson faded out of or more of the people's money upon a celebration in honor of Columbus's discovery. Those who know the Brooklyn Aldermen and their ways will not be surprised at the Mayor's action. men's idea of a celebration is a big dinner where they and a few of their friends can get all they want to eat and drink at the public expense. That's the sort of affair they had in connection with the Washington Centenary three years ago. Mr. Boody says he has no objection to a dinner, provided those who participate in it pay for it That kind of talk will be certain to increase the Mayor's popularity and influence.

> It is becoming more and more evident that Senator Hill touched high-water mark at or about the time he held his midwinter convention. In the five weeks which have since elapsed, his presidential boom has suffered a steady and perceptible decline. It is not surprising that he s anxious about the May convention of his oppon ents, though the Maynard matter is the principa thing that is worrying him just now.

PERSONAL.

The will of John Crear, of Chicago, bequeathing \$4,300,000 for a public library and other public charities, has been sustained by Judge Tuley; and the the day of the lillings supreme Court. Eight cousins of the testator, his next of kin, tried to break the will.

President Harper, of the Chicago University, offered Professor G. H. Palmer, of Harvard, \$7,000, and his wife, Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, \$3,000, to come to Chicago; and later he increased the latter figure to 85,000. But "The Boston Advertiser" intimates that this liberality is not to be accepted, as Professor and Mrs. Palmer prefer to remain in Cambridge.

Mrs. J. Siont Fassett was in Washington early this week, with two of her children, on her way home from Florida, where Mr. Fassett was detained by a sister's

The widow of General Custer is not only a beautiful woman but a fascinating talker also. She is frequently reported as giving lectures in various parts of the country; and her description of "Buffaloes and Buffalo Hunting," in Springfield the other evening, lasting two full hours, is said to have been delight-

Governor McKinley of Ohio, will address the Americus Club of Pittsburg at its third annual banquet, on the evening of April 27.

Dr. Henry M. Field announces on the editorial page f "The Evangelist" that he completes his seventieth year next sunday. Dr. Field answers Mr Mallock's "Is Life Worth Living ?" most emphatically in the affirmative, and regards three score years and ten no measure of a man's usefulness either. a matter of years only," he says, "but of vitality and temperament. Some men are born old. I have seen children who had the weazened and withered look of age, while on others time has no power, so that the rule of 'retiring' all men at the same age operates unequally. 'Crossing the line' is not the same as cross ing the dead-line, of which I have the proof right

THE TALK OF THE DAY

"It is astonishing," says a Maine man, "how our native-born Americans will inflict upon their helples infants the burden of carrying through life the most outlandish and sentimental names. The following are a few of those that have appeared in Maine papers due ing the past few months. Among masculine proper names of people whose last names are unmistakably American we have Ithiel, shadrach, Amarath, Aratur, Arad, Amaziah, Azov, Ishmael, Zerl, Zuloglius, Zephaniah, Zera, Ithama, Shubael, Bliss, Love, Freelove, Dallas, Vernum, Nahum and Dummer. Among feminine proper names are Orilla, Enzilla, Statira, Aruba, Zoa, Manna, Filena and Raspberry. Some America surnames in Maine are peculiar. For instance, Coolbroth, Youngbaby, Lovely, Law, Look, Sensabough, Comforth, Suckforth, Skeetop, Segar, etc."

"The Rochester Herald," which thus far in its career has been conducted as an independent newspaper, after

April 1-a significant date—will be an organ of the Democracy. John B. Howe, at present and for many years connected with "The Utica Observer," will be the new editor.

The Natural Conclusion.—Editor (of monthly magazine, after reading the manuscript)—Your poem, ar, has great literagy merit.

Author of poem in a voice of agony)—Then, of course, you can't use it.—(Chicago Tribune.

A correspondent of Amenia Union, N. Y., says that an old bell has been found which was hanging sixty years ago in the belfry of a schoolhouse in New-Eng. and. Nothing is known of its history, as the owner of the bullding left no record of it. It has a band of fine ornamental casting about the top; and on one side, in raised letters, is the name, "Triton, 1764," and on the other side the words, "G. Meyer, fee: Holm. The suggestion has been made that it is a ship's bell; but the correspondent thinks that some reader of The Tribune may be able to give more certain information in regard to it.

Mrs. Snowball—So you is sprinklin' flow's on your hushan's graves. Which one yo' decors in' now! Mrs. Widowthriee—Sho' I dunno. Neber could membah what ordah dey's laid in.—(Kate Field's Wash-

Of "The Remonstrant," recently started in Boston as the organ of women who do not want suffrage, "The Woman's Tribune" remarks: "Learning that there is a paper started in Boston to be the organ of the notminded women, the organ of the 'strong-minded' would like to exchange."

Would like to exchange."

Here is a new development of the church and stage question. Mr. Wilson harrett, who is enforing an extraordinarily successful tour in the provinces, was recently interviewed in Aberdeen. "During your six at Leeds you were very successful?" "Perhaps; but that was largely due to the clergy." "How do you mean?" "When I first opened the theatre I met the heads of the clergy, and we had a long discussion. Certain plediges were given on both sides." "Were they kept, Mr. Harrett?" "I think so. In relation to that I trust I may be allowed to say, without offence to the gentleman to whom I am about to allude, that only this Christmas I received a magnificent wase of Worcester ware, and on it was this inscription. "From the Bishop of Truro to Wilson Barrett in remembrance of ten years" mutual work in Leeds and of a promise nobly kept."—(London Telegraph.

"The American Missionary Magazine" for April

"The American Missionary Magazine" for April striking way how much the American Missionary Amointion is doing for the industrial development of the south. Photographs of its industrial schools in Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas and the Carolinas are given, in which the students appear in connection with their work.

their work.

It takes a great deal to disturb the even tenor of certain well ordered and serene minds, in Illustration of which the ioliowing medeant is given: An old lady living in a certain New-England village was going down a flight of back stairs when she fell and went rolling to the very bottom of the stairs, where she burst open the door and came rolling out into the kitchen. Her servant girl, Jane, screamed in affricht, and various members of the family came running into the kitchen, breathless with alarm. Before any of them could speak a word the old lady lifted herself to a sitting position on the floor and, holding one fluger up warmingly and sniffing at the air, said calmly: "Jane, them biscuits in the oven are burning and I know it!"—(Wide Awake.

MORE TRIBUTES TO MR. REID. HIS DISTINGUISHED SERVICES AT HOME

AND ABROAD.

SINGULAR SUCCESS IN TWO PROFESSIONS, From The Fhilidelphia Ledger.

The Hon. Whitelaw Reid has achieved the distinction rarely accorded to diplomats of having won the respect and admiration of both his own country and that to which as Eavoy Extraordinary and Minister Pleulpotentiary he was accredited. It seldom happens that an American diplomatist receives such generous commendation from a foreign publicist as that which has been given him by M. Blowitz, the Faris correspondent of The London Times' (already printed in The Tribune). For three years Mr. Reid has been Minister to France from the United states, and during that time questions of very great international importance have had to be considered by the diplomatic representatives of the Governments of this country and France. The negotiations of these matters have been conducted on the part of Mr. Reid with remarkable intelligence, tast and energy. With respect to not one of them has the American Minister permitted the slightest misanderstanding to occur. Hie has kept the relations of his Government with that of France friendly and cortial during his entire term. His alplomatic triumphs have been cumulative and of real value.

The regret that the United States has lost by Minister Reid's redignation so accomplished a representative abroad will be accomponied by the pleasurable satisfaction that American journalism, diplomacy being but an episode in a career distinguished for conspicuous achievement as the editor of one of the most prominent newspapers of the world. To that important work he will now return, and it is pleasant to perceive that preparations have already been made by his American friends to give him an appropriate welcome home. It is not often that a man so greatly editinguishes hinself in two most difficult pasitions as Mr. Reid has done as editor and diplomat. SINGULAR SUCCESS IN TWO PROPESSIONS. From The Philidelphia Ledger.

FLATTERING IN THEIR SIGNIFICANCE. From The London Times.

The honors shown Whitelaw Reid at Paris display the deep respect entertained in France for the American Minister. The farewell banquet given by the American colony was a brillant affair. EXCEPTIONAL HONORS.

EXCEPTIONAL HONORS.

From The Stanford Mirror.

Whitelaw Reid, who for three years has represented the United States as Minister to France, was given a brilliant farewell banquet at the Hotel Continental in Parls hast Thorsday evening. The music for the occasion was furnished by the band of the National Guard, which was a great honor to Mr. Reid, as it seldom plays, except at Government entertainments.

Mr. Reid made a splendid farewell speech.

A GRACIOUS PATRON OF ART. From The Titusville (Penn.) Herald.

From The Titusville (Penn.) Herald.

Minister Reid will retire from the French mission with honor. It is proper that being at the head of the greatest Republican paper of the United States, he should come back on the eve of another Presidential campaign, to advise and assist his party in maintaing the sacendancy, and thus preserving a continuance of the Republican policy of administration. The old real party of the Conductors of great journals. Mr. Red has done one thing in his official capacity in Paris worthy of special mention. He has befrieaded the American artist and the whole colony of American artists and audents in a very handsome way. From that class he could expect nothing but appreciation. They had nothing to give in return but thanks. But it is saying a good deal in praise of an American Minister, who is living in grand state in a fashionable quarter, with aristocratic associations, with all that wealth can give, that he did not forget to invite American artists, young ladies pursuing their studies in Paris, to his enterianments, and that he looked after their comforts and enjoyment, he and his wife, in a very cordial way, with his menns, with his influence and with his prestige. This is the testimony that ilterary and art students bear to Minister Reld, to his nospitality, his generosity, his animating example. Mr. Reld has been an American abrond a representative not only of the culture of America, but of its truly Republican spirit, that spirit which Ben Franklin exhausting that the having little to boast of but their manhoed and their humanity.

THE BEST EXPONENT OF FRENCH SENTIMENT.

THE BEST EXPONENT OF FRENCH SENTIMENT. From The Christian Intelligencer. The very friendly and highly complimentary farewell entertainments tendered to Mr. Whitelaw Reid, our Minister to France, coming as they have from official personages and distinguished citizens of the Republic, turn attention to France itself and its rulers.

A RARE EVENT IN JOURNALISM. Murat Halstead in The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The Hon. Whitelaw Reid is on the way home, having retired from the French Mission. He has sacrificed a good deal to remain three years abroad, and returns with a greatly enlarged reputation as a man of affairs. . . It is one of the surprises that Mr. James Gordon Bennett of "The Herald" and Mr. Joseph Pullizer, of "The World," have joined in showing the Editor of The Tribune the most distinguished consideration.